The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, MONDAY JULY 7, 1902 XL—NO 15

THE FOURTH AT THE HOSPITAL.

Patients and Employes Enjoy the Sports.

GAMES, RACES AND FIREWORKS.

The Early morning Game Was Won by Harry Vaughn's Team by a Score of 8 to 7—Between the Events in the Afternoon the Hospital Band Played and Lemonade, Cake and Peanuts Were Served—Special Cars from the City.

The hospital patients, officials and employes had a celebration of the Fourth of July at the hospital grounds yesterday. The afternoon was spent at athletic contests in which both patients and employes, men and women, participated. In the morning at 9 o'clock a game of base ball was played in which the team captained by Harry Vaughn came off victorious by the score of 8-7. The game afforded the patients much amusement. The teams were composed of employes and patients.

In the afternoon at 2:30 the first event of the field day was called, the 75-yard dash open to both patients and employes. Walter Nicols, one of the patients, was the winner of this event and was rewarded with a foot ball. The second event was a 75-yard wheelbarrow race, in which Dr. McGeorge and Martin Ray, a patient, had a close race, the former winning. In the 50-yard race for ladies Grace Foulk proved the fastest sprinter, with Anna Bair a close second. The winners were rewarded with boxes of candy. The sack race afforded the spectators much amusement and was won by C. P. Powell, one of the attendants. In this race the contestants were tied into large sacks and forced to hop the distance. Many falls resulted, and the attempts to get upon their feet were laughable. Mr. Powell received a box of cigars for his efforts in his direction.

The fifth event, a thread and needle race, consisted of a run of seventy-five yards by the men, at the end of which a thread was turned over to the ladies who were waiting and after threading the needle the runner returned to the starting place. Powell again proved a winner in this event, with the assistance of Miss Boulen. A pocket knife and work basket were the respective rewards.

The potato race was won by Mr. Sibila. The spoon and egg race, for patients only, was won by Lizzie Wenger. The prize was a bon bon box. The bicycle tournament was won by Mr. Sibila and as a reward he received a pocketbook. The best time for a circuit of the bases on the base ball diamond was made by C. P. Powell. The prize consisted of a pair of base ball shoes. In place of the obstuction race a blindfolded wheelbarrow race for ladies only was held. The contestants were blindfolded, given hold of a wheelbarrow and made an attempt to find an umbrella which was stuck in the ground and offered as a reward. Miss Anna Devorak, an attendant, was the best guesser, and won the prize. Steward S. O. Latimer undertook to locate the spot but after making a complete circle of the object landed where he started, and gave up in disgust.

Between the events the hospital band played several selections. Lemonade, cake and peanuts were served to the patients. Several hundred Massillonians were present to watch the programme, special cars being run for their benefit.

In the evening a small display of fireworks were touched off by employes in front of the administration building.

No one would ever be bothered with constipation if everyone knew how naturally and quickly Burdock Blood Bitters regulates the stomach and bowels.

Louisville, O., May 15, 1900.

Mr. A. A. Slusser, Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in recommending your Gall Powder. I consider it the best remedy for sores on horses. I had two horses, one with a sore shoulder from collar, the other one a blister on top of neck. Used your Gall Powder on each and healed the sores very quickly. Therefore I wish to say that all who have horses having harness galls to use Slusser's Gall Cure. Consider it the cheapest and best article I can get. I always keep it on hand.

JOHN HUET.

No man can cure consumption. You can prevent it though. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, colds bronchitis, sore throat. Never fails.

A CLIFF STREET WEDDING.

Miss Rose Thackwell Becomes Mrs. August Hoppold.

A pretty wedding took place Wednesday night at 8:30 at the Thackwell residence, 7 Cliff street. August Hoppold was married to Miss Rose Thackwell. Miss Thackwell is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Thackwell. The groom is a glassblower employed at Reed & Company's plant. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. E. Digel in the presence of near relatives and close friends. George Keller and Miss Lewellyn acted as best man and bridesmaid.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoppold left Wednesday night for Monroe Falls and Barberton, where they will spend their honeymoon. Returning to Massillon they will make their home with the groom's parents in Muskingum street.

A MINER'S SHOT CAUSE OF FIRE.

The Workings Threatened With Destruction.

ROOF SUPPORTS BURNED AWAY.

The Fighting of the Fire Fraught With Danger—Originated on Wednesday Evening and it Burned All Night.

Fire was discovered in the south side of the North Lawrence No. 2 mine of the Massillon Coal Mining Company, Thursday morning. The fire is supposed to have originated from the powder blast of one of the miners, late Wednesday afternoon, and the supposition is that it burned all night. Great quantities of coal were consumed. Many of the wooden props supporting the roof of the mine were destroyed, which rendered the work of extinguishing the flames exceedingly dangerous.

The mine has plenty of water, and the pumps were not affected by the fire, so that a short time after the discovery of the fire several streams were directed into the flames, whose progress was materiallly checked. For hours, however, the fire burned stubbornly. The smoke filled the entire workings, and was a serious hindrance to the fire-fighters.

At noon the fire had not been extinguished. Fireman Chris Baatz, armed with a respirator and 250 feet of hose, was taken to the mine in the afternoon. The miners were unable to work to advantage on account of the dense smoke in the workings.

SHIPBUILDING IN 1902.

Larger Tonnage of Steel Steamers, Less of Others.

Washington, July 5.—During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, the bureau of navigation reports that 1,657 vessels of 473,981 gross tons were built in the United States and officially numbered, compared with 1,709 vessels of 489,616 tons for the previous fiscal year. The decrease compared with last year is in sail vessels and canal boats, barges, etc. This year's new steel steamers aggregate 275,479 tons, compared with 235,365 tons last year. Included in the total new tonnage are 94 vessels, each of over 1,000 tons, aggregating 315,062 tons, or two-thirds of the output. Of this large construction forty-one steel steamers of 158,631 tons were built on the great lakes. The lakes have built for ocean trade two West India fruit steamers of 1,820 tons each; one cargo steamer of 2,182 tons and two large cargo steamers of 5,270 tons each, cut in two to pass the Canadian canals. An accident in transit has delayed the arrival of these two at salt water.

OBITUARY.

OLIVE SEAMAN.

Olive, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Seaman, of 49 Henry street, died Wednesday afternoon and was buried Friday in the Massillon cemetery. The funeral services were conducted from the residence at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon by the Rev. J. E. Digel.

DEATH OF A CHILD.

An infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Bloomberg died early Saturday morning. The funeral will be held from the residence this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Mail Boxes.

The Bond Steel Post Co. mail boxes are admitted to be the most durable, and most convenient rural delivery boxes on the market. For sale by J. A. Poorman. Address or phone, Navarre, Ohio

T. MYRTHA IS BADLY WOUNDED.

Carl Axxe Charged With the Shooting.

NOW UNDER BOND OF $2.000.

The Shooting Took Place at Axxe's Home in Navarre, Where Myrtha Also Resides—Myrtha Found Unconscious After Shooting by Axxe's Brother-in-law—Axxe Formerly Employed in Massillon, and is Well Known Here.

Navarre, July 5.—Thomas Myrtha, a coal miner, aged about 30 years, was shot and probably fatally wounded at 10 o'clock Thursday night. The shooting took place at the home of Carl Axxe. It is rumored that Axxe confessed to shooting Myrtha, but this is denied by Axxe's relatives. Local authorities made no attempt to arrest Axxe, who, Saturday morning, went to Canton, where he conferred with Attorneys Welty & Allbaugh. Then he went before Mayor Robertson and pleaded not guilty to a charge of shooting with intent to kill. His bond was fixed at $2,000. Axxe is in the custody of his attorney, pending the arrival of his father-in-law, George Myers, of Navarre, who will be his bondsman.

Myrtha, it is claimed, was attempting to raise a window at the Axxe home when he was shot. Neighbors say that they heard three shots. Myrtha was found lying unconscious in front of the Axxe residence by Joseph Myers, brother of Mrs. Axxe. He was attracted by the shooting. Myers at once notified the town authorities, who had Myrtha removed to the town hall, where he received surgical attention. Then he was taken to the Aultman hospital, where he now is, hovering between life and death. Only one of the three shots took effect. The ball entered at the base of the brain and pursued a downward course. The character of the wound indicates that the revolver from which the bullet was fired was raised above Myrtha

Myrtha, it is said, was intoxicated when he went to the Axxe house. Previous to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Axxe, Myrtha was disposed to be attentive to the latter, whose maiden name was Annie Myers. Since Mrs. Axxe's marriage, Myrtha, when intoxicated, it is alleged, persecuted Mrs. Axxe with his attentions. Mrs. Axxe says she has not spoken a word to Myrtha for more than a year.

Axxe is a painter. He came to this city from Beach City. The Axxes have been married about a year. Axxe was employed in the wall paper store of L. A. Koons, in Massillon, previously to a few days ago. He has many Massillon relatives.

A CRISIS APPROACHING.

Operators Will Try to Start Mines Monday.

Wilkesbarre, July 5.—Intense anxiety prevails today throughout the anthracite regions. The operators claim they have enough new men, with the strikers who have applied, to resume work at several collieries next week. There is unusual activity about the collieries where first attempts will be made. Thousands of empty cars are being switched on sidings for loading, and barricades are being strengthened. In the meantime, the pickets of the strikers are being increased, and are as vigilant as possible in reporting all movements to the headquarters of the United Mine Workers. It is generally believed a crisis is approaching, and that attempts to operate collieries may be made Monday.

WANT TROOPS REMOVED.

Chinese Minister's Petition to United States.

Washington, July 5—Minister Wu today earnestly appealed to Secretary Hay to have the allied powers who still have troops in Tien Tsin evacuate in conformity with the Pekin agreement.

HALF A MILLION FED.

London, July 5.—Over a half million persons today feasted and received souvenirs at King Edward's dinners to the poor. The Prince and Princess of Wales visited spreads in halls and parks. Many other titled and prominent persons participated in the jubilee.

Everybody's liable to itching piles. Rich and poor, old and young—terrible the torture they suffer. Only one sure cure. Doan's Ointment. Absolutely safe; can't fail.

AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

Every Province in Luzon Under Civil Rule.

Manila, July 5.—President Roosevelt's amnesty proclamation was read at noon yesterday in English and Spanish from a flag-draped stand on the Luneta, after a parade of six thousand Americans and Filippinos. Arthur Ferguson, secretary to Governor Taft, read the proclamation in the presence of a small gathering, the heat having dispersed the crowd when the parade ended. The prisoners, freed by the proclamation estimated to number six hundred, were released without ceremony. Many military prisoners had previously been freed. Aguinaldo remained in the house which has sheltered him since his captivity. He is expected to visit friends briefly and then depart on a trip. His destination is not announced. The exiles on the island of Guam are expected to return here on a special steamer.

The observance of the national holiday was general. The city was decorated and the ships were all flying their flags. The celebration was typically American, even to the firecrackers. Acting Governor Wright and General Chaffee reviewed the procession and Captain Crosfield delivered an oration. He defended the American policy in the Philippines, predicted the ultimate complete acceptance of Ameican institutions by the Filippinos and denounced the critics of the Philippine policy. There were athletic games and racing in the afternoon, and there was fireworks and illuminations at night.

The military have surrendered control of Batangas province to the civil authorities and with Laguna province organized and General Cailles appointed governor, every province in Luzon is now under civil government.

THE SPECIAL SESSION.

Legislation Will Require at Least Two Weeks.

Columbus, July 5.—George B. Okey, who discovered the Royer law error, speaking of the special session yesterday, said it need not take the legislature more than fifty minutes to correct that error. He would do it by repealing the Royer act and re-enacting the law which it displaced. The municipal government matter, he anticipates, will take at least two weeks to conclude. He says the legislature will have to take one of three courses in that matter. It will have to enact a general law governing all cities, or it will have to enact a law governing none of them, but leaving the whole subject to the cities, with brief limitations, or it will have to provide for constitutional conventions for the cities every ten years, on which occasions they will make for themselves charters to govern them.

THE FOURTH AT ALLIANCE.

Numerous Accidents to East End Citizens.

Alliance, July 5.—James Hamilton, a local expressman, was struck by a Fort Wayne railroad shifter at the Mechanic avenue crossing yesterday evening and perhaps fatally injured. William Webb, aged fourteen years, was badly burned about the face and breast by the premature explosion of a toy cannon. Engineer James Dick fell from the running board of his engine near Mansfield and was badly injured. He was brought to his home in this city. A hatchet in the hands of a playmate caused the four year old son of George Grimes to lose the big toe of one foot yesterday.

ELEVEN PERSONS KILLED.

Two Cars on an Electric Railway Telescoped.

Amsterdam, N. Y., July 5.—Last midnight two electric cars were telescoped on the Mountain Lake railroad from Gloversville, a summer resort. The motorman of the rear car lost control on a descending grade. Eleven dead have been recovered, thirty-three were seriously and others slightly injured. There were seventy-six in each car.

BULLETINS DISCONTINUED.

King Edward's Condition is Steadily Improving.

London, July 5.—His Majesty had another excellent night and is cheerful and strong. The bulletins will be discontinued.

Louisville, O., June 23, 1900.

Mr. A. A. Slusser, Dear Sir:—I wish to testify to the merits of your gall cure. I have practiced 35 years, and have never found its equal in healing saddle galls, sore necks, chafing, sore shoulders, etc. I therefore cheerfully recommend it to tte public.

J. B. STUMP, V. S.

Cures croup, sore throat, pulmonary troubles—Monarch over pain of every sort. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

KILLED BY A TOY CANNON.

One Sad Fatality Results From Celebration.

GRACE MATTHEWS THE VICTIM.

The Child Had Been Sent to a Grocery and was Returning With Her Purchases When the Accident Occurred—Piece of Metal Lodged in the Brain—No Chance of Recovery From the First—Death Occurs at 9:30.

One fatality resulted from Friday's celebration. The victim was Grace, the nine-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Matthews, residing at 107 Duncan street. The child had been sent Friday morning to the grocery store for vegetables and was returning home with the basket on her arm, when a toy cannon exploded and a portion of the metal struck her directly in the center of the forehead, penetrating the skull. She was rendered unconscious, from which state she never recovered Death occurred Friday night at 9:30 o'clock in the presence of the distracted parents and other close relatives.

The accident occurred almost directly in front of Wendling's grocery store, in West Tremont street. A boy by the name of Gamble, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. U. Gamble of 217 Duncan street, had made a toy cannon from a piece of gas pipe. The cannon had been fired off several times, and just as Grace Matthews was passing another charge was fired. This time the pipe exploded and a piece the size of a half dollar struck the child in the head. Young Gamble is almost distracted from grief and refuses to be comforted.

Drs. Pumphrey and Reed were summoned at once and an attempt made to save the girl's life. The physicians say, however, that there was no chance from the start. The metal had entered the brain, and no attempt was made to probe for it. The only thing that could be done was to remove the pressure of the fragments of bone upon the brain. This required two operations.

THE HURT ARE MANY.

Fourth of July Accidents Numerous as Usual.

Henry, the 10-year-old son of Mrs. Henry Snyder, was severely burned about the hands, Thursday morning, by the explosion of a giant cannon cracker.

Andrew Garver, of Brookfield, had his hand maimed, Thursday evening, by holding a giant firecracker until it exploded. The explosion took place before it was expected, and as a result part of the middle finger of his left hand was torn off and the thumb nearly severed. Dr. Pumphrey was summoned and amputated the remains of the finger and sewed up the mangled thumb

Chester, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wise, was severely burned about the face and head by the explosion of a giant firecracker.

A young man named Troth, residing in Park row, sustained a severe injury to one of his hands by the explosion of a cannon cracker.

Councilman Peter Smith was struck in the eye by a fire cracker last night. The sight will not be permanently injured.

Fires Which Never Go Out.

There are domestic fires burning in England today which have never been out for hundreds upon hundreds of years.

At the old fashioned farmhouses in the dales of Yorkshire peat is still burned. The fuel is obtained from the moors, and stacks of it are kept by the farmers in their stack garths.

The country roundabout is noted for its "girdle cakes," which are made from dough baked in quaint pans suspended over the peat fires.

These fires are kept glowing from generation to generation, and the son warms himself at the fire which warmed his sire and his grandsire and his grandsire's sire and which will warm his son and his son's son.

There is a fire at Castleton, in the Whitby district, which has been burning for over 200 years. The record probably is held by a farmhouse at Osmotherby, in the same district. This fire has been burning for 500 years, and there are records to show that it has not been out during the last 300 years.

Come to THE INDEPENDENT office for your job printing.

TOTAL LOSS $300.

Result of Fire in the Minglewood Mine.

Chris Baatz returned late Thursday night from the Minglewood No. 2 coal mine which caught fire Wednesday night. Mr. Baatz worked at the fire from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until 10 o'clock Thursday night in his attempt to extinguish the blaze. The fire started in the entrance or hallway to one of the rooms, as a result of an explosion, and because of the shortage of hose and piping, water could not be thrown upon the flames. The local fire department was called upon for aid. The two hundred and fifty feet of hose taken by Mr. Baatz was attached to the supply of piping already there and the water could then be thrown upon the blaze.

Six hours of work in the mine, breathing meantime the gases and smoke arising from the fire had a telling effect upon the fire fighters, and yesterday Mr. Baatz was hardly able to be about. Much of the "green" coal was burned, the total loss, however, being within $300.

WITH MANY A BOOM AND BANG.

How Massillon Ushered in Glorious Fourth.

HOW IT SAW IT OUT AGAIN.

Mayor Bell's Fireworks Display was All That it was Advertised to be, While the Accompanying Concert of the Military Band was More Than it was Advertised to be.

If noise counts for anything Massillon's was truly a glorious Fourth of July. The noise began Thursday evening, and it continued, with few interruptions, till early Saturday morning. The booming and the banging reached their height at about 6 o'clock Friday afternoon. The crowds were then gathering for the evening concert and fireworks, and had to have their Fourth of July fun. Cannon crackers were dropped in the midst of little knots of people, boxes of fuses were ignited and thrown to the centre of the street to terrorize the throng as they wiggled their fiery way thither and yon, now and then a sky-rocket would be pointed the wrong way and the boy with the torpedo stick was everywhere

All this was independent of the scheduled fireworks that Mayor Bell and the business men had provided. When the Military band began to play in the park, and Pyrotechnist Parnacott ascended to the platform built for him and his fireworks, these displays ceased to some extent, and the crowds stood in safety about the square. It is estimated that there were 5,000 people crowded into the square and intersecting streets while the concert and display were in progress. The display did not prove a disappointment, as such things sometimes do, for everything was as the programme said it would be, and Mr. Parnacott kept things going. The forests of flame, fountains of fire, rocket bouquets, set pieces and all the others were there.

And the concert of the Military band, rendered in the park, while the fireworks were ascending, took place according to programme. The first selection was Sousa's "Imperial Edward" march, one of the newest and best things of the hour. This is the selection that Sousa wrote especially for the coronation ceremonies of England's king. The band, the instrumentation complete, played snappily and with a dash that had a Fourth of July tinge to it, and it took appropriately and essentially a part of the celebration.

Poor Closets.

"And, you see, there are plenty of closets," said the flat owner, showing a lady through the apartments.

"Do you call those closets?" replied the lady. "Why, gracious me, they're not big enough to even keep our family skeleton in!"—Yonkers Statesman.

Remembers the Kindnesses.

"He says his proudest boast is that he never forgets a kindness."

"That's right. He never does forget one that he does you, and he won't let you forget it either."—Philadelphia Press.

Proof Positive.

"Looney is no judge of human nature at all."

"Why do you say that?"

"He has such sublime faith in himself."—Indianapolis News.

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THE INDEPENDENT

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UNION LABEL — TYPOGRAPHICAL — MASSILLON, O.

MONDAY, JULY 7, 1902

Independence Day—It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations from one end of the continent to the other, from this time forward, evermore.—This was what old John Adams said in 1776. Who can say that in 1902 his suggestion was not followed?

Henry Clews' weekly financial review notes the comparative calm in business circles following the adjournment of congress, and says: "The period of summer quiet has fairly begun and no great activity need be expected until vacation is over and results of the harvest are known. The general situation, however, is sound and confidence is general."

The proclamation of amnesty issued in Manila on July 4 marks the beginning of what is believed will be an uninterrupted period of peace in the Philippine islands. The Philippine government is now entirely in the hands of the civil authorities who will continue the work of civil government unhampered by any legacies of political offenses left from the military administration.

Public sympathy will go out to the bereaved family whose celebration yesterday ended in tragedy, as well as to the distracted and unhappy child who was its unwitting and indirect cause. Every parent and guardian of children sees the Fourth of July dawn with a certain amount of dread, increased within the past few years because of the manufacture and sale of explosives safe only in the hands of experts. As long as the indiscriminate sale and use of the giant cracker and its prototypes are permitted there will be additions to the already long lists of children killed and injured by their means.

WITH THE EDUCATORS.

Education is the one thing in which the American people believe without reserve, and to which they are without reserve committed.—John Dewey, Chicago University.

Teachers must look at geographical things in a broad statesmanlike way; see how they affect the United States in its relations with the world and how they affect the other nations.—Dr. H. S. Tarbel, Providence.

The call which comes to the universities from the need of the day is a call for trained men, normal men, not eccentricities, but gentlemen, men of sobriety and good sense, men of health and sanity, men trained in the school of historical mindedness.—Benjamin Ide Wheeler, University of California.

No educational system can have any claim to permanence, unless it recognizes the truth that education has two great ends to which everything else must be subordinated. The one of these is to increase knowledge; the other is to develop the love of right and the hatred of wrong.—Huxley in Science and Education.

The teacher who has taught his classes to sing "America," "Red White and Blue," etc., has done more to inculcate the principles of patriotism in the mind of the people than the orators who proclaim liberty, truth and justice from the platforms. The time for music to be learned is in childhood.—Superintendent James A. Foshay, Los Angeles.

Our greatest need today is primary education, the education of the masses, the great common people, who are the brawn and sinew of our community. We spend too much thought and money on high schools, colleges, and universities, while the simple education of the great masses is too much neglected. In our public schools the primary grades are overcrowded and the high schools are partly empty! That is an object lesson for our legislators and our rich men.—F. T. Howard, New Orleans.

If You Could Look into the future and see the condition to which your cough, if neglected, will bring you, you would seek relief at once—and that naturally would be through

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

Guaranteed to cure Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Lung Troubles. Cures Coughs and Colds in a day. 25 cents. Write to S. C. WELLS & Co., Le Roy, N. Y., for free trial bottle.

Earl's Clover Root Tea purifies the Blood

BIRTH OF AN ICEBERG.

The Dramatic Experience of Two Antarctic Explorers.

Mr. C. E. Borchgrevink, commander of the antarctic expedition of 1898, nearly lost his life by an accident of a nature so peculiar that it is probable no other man could duplicate the experience. At the foot of Mount Terror in February, 1900, he landed from his ship with Captain Jensen and three other men. Then, wishing to take a picture of the shore, he sent his boat back to the vessel to get a camera, and he and Captain Jensen were left alone on the rough beach. Before the boat returned a strange and awful thing happened. Mr. Borchgrevink told the story in the Outlook:

A roar and a rush, with tremendous explosions, shook the beach. The thought came to us that the perpendicular rocks above us were falling. Then we realized what was taking place. The mighty glacier immediately to the west of us was giving birth to an iceberg.

Millions of tons of ice plunged into the ocean. We could see nothing beyond an immense cloud of rolling snow. The water rose from the plunge of this antarctic monarch. I sang out to Jensen, "Now we shall have to face the wave!"

We rushed to the highest point of our limited beach, four feet above the sea. We saw advancing on us a dark green ridge with a white crest. I called to Jensen to struggle for dear life. We clutched the uneven rocks, with our backs toward the advancing water. Although it could not have taken more than seven minutes the time seemed long before the water closed over our heads.

Floating upward, scrambling upon the rocks, I tore the nails from my flesh in my endeavor to keep from being dragged out. After the second wave we again felt the rocks under our feet.

At the place where Jensen and I first stood the rock was wet twenty feet above our heads. It was somewhat lower when it struck us. Where the wave had struck with full force the face of the rock had been altered, and rocks were still falling when the three men in the boat found us, bleeding and torn.

Two facts had saved us. To our right a small peninsula of ice protruded some five feet from the rock, and the rock itself bent toward the west. From the moment it struck the curve of the mountain rock to the west of us the wave took a course more easterly than where Jensen and I stood.

APHORISMS.

When in doubt, tell the truth.—Samuel Clemens.

What makes life dreary is want of motive.—George Eliot.

A laugh is worth a hundred groans in any market.—Charles Lamb.

He is a wise man who wastes no energy on pursuits for which he is not fitted.—Gladstone.

If you will be cherished when you are old, be courteous when you are young.—John Lyly.

If you would hit the target, aim a little above it. Every arrow that flies feels the attraction of earth.—Longfellow.

There is nothing so powerful as example. We put others straight by walking straight ourselves.—Mme. Swetchine.

Have a purpose in life, and having it throw such strength of mind and muscle into your work as God has given you.—Carlyle.

Formerly we were guided by the wisdom of our ancestors. Now we are hurried along by the wisdom of our descendants.—Horne.

Faith.

A mother in one of the suburbs of New York, wishing to prepare the minds of her two children for a coming event of great importance, told them that if they would like to have a little brother or sister she thought if they prayed earnestly every night and morning God would send them one.

In due time the desired baby arrived, to the children's great delight and evidently to the strengthening of their faith, for the next day the father came into his wife's room, saying:

"Look here, Lizzie, this thing has got to stop. I just went into the parlor and found both those children on their knees praying as hard as they could for goats!"—New York Times.

Airy Persiflage at Sea.

The ship groaned.

But the giddy young thing who was talking to the captain was a good sailor and didn't mind a bit of rough weather.

"Doesn't it seem unnecessarily cruel, captain," she said, "to box a compass?"

"Not any more so, miss," he replied grimly, "than to paddle a canoe."

And the ship groaned some more.—Chicago Tribune.

The Lacking Stroke.

"Do you think it would improve my style?" inquired the varsity man who had got into the crew through favoritism, "if I were to acquire a faster stroke?"

"It would improve the crew," replied the candid trainer, "if you got a paralytic stroke."—Tit-Bits.

Too High.

"He has such high ideals!" she told her father.

"Yes," said the old gentleman, "that's the trouble. Why couldn't you have been satisfied with a less expensive husband?"—Detroit Free Press.

If you are of a more grateful disposition than your neighbor, don't take credit to yourself. It may be that you are older.—Atchison Globe.

STORAGE BATTERY TEST

How a Plucky Chauffeur Gave Edison a Scare.

HAD CHANCE TO PROVE HIS NERVE

Doubted by Inventor, He Ran Automobile Into a Ditch at Full Speed. "Thought I Saw Pearly Gates Begin to Swing," Said the Wizard—Now the Man Will Have Charge of Most Dangerous Tests.

Thomas A. Edison had a hair raising experience the other day while riding in one of the automobiles built to test his new electric storage battery. He considered it a good joke on himself, and he laughed in describing it to a New York World reporter.

"We are speeding these test automobiles about the country every day," said the inventor,

"I don't intend to let a battery be put on the market for at least three months or until I have made a five thousand mile endurance test and have discovered all the weak points and rectified them.

"We have gone up and down steep hills, over wood roads, through forests and have traveled miles with two wheels in a car track and the others on cobblestones. In fact, we've looked for the roughest roads in New Jersey and on three or four occasions have had narrow escapes from catastrophes.

"Three days ago I heard of a particularly rough and dangerous road. 'Guess I'll have to go there myself,' I said to one of my superintendents. 'I'd send —— (naming one of my chauffeurs), but I don't think his nerve is good.'

"That was an unfortunate remark. It nearly brought about a distinguished funeral. I thought I saw the pearly gates begin to swing yesterday.

"You know my house is on the brow of a considerable hill. It's the custom when going through the park in an automobile to coast down the hill, then stop and cross the deep ditches near the road at a speed of not more than one or two miles an hour.

"I sent word that I wanted an automobile to come to the house to take me to the factory. It arrived, and the man whose lack of nerve I had commented on was at the lever. He looked at me strangely as I took my seat, and then we headed for the hill. Over this brow we rushed at railroad speed. We took the curves on two wheels. When we reached the bottom, he looked at me quizzically and grabbed not for the brake, but for the lever. He shoved it down, and we went for the bad grounds at thirty-five miles an hour. I grabbed for the seat and wondered how I'd look when the coroner reached me.

"That machine fairly leaped. I heard things break, felt that my arms were coming out and that my head was on a hinge. Then we stopped. In the bowels of the auto one battery was resting on the other, three nut heads had been broken off, some screws were broken and a steel axle snapped.

"The chauffeur had the shadow of a grin on his face. He convinced me that I had jumped to a wrong conclusion about nerve. He's got plenty, and he will be in charge of the machine that makes the journey over the worst territory I can find.

"That experience and the experiments that have been going on have convinced me of two things," continued the inventor. "One is that I did not figure exactly right on mechanical strength. The other thing that impressed me is the fact that Americans have much to learn from French manufacturers. Our machines do not compare with those made in France. I sent for the massive Mors machine which Fournier used when he made his greatest record, and I ran it many miles about this portion of the state studying it. It has all of the weight in the wheels and axles and near the ground, where it should be. The body is light. The American machine is gingerbread, with lighter lower works and a heavy body. That is a mistake."

Mr. Edison is confident that his storage battery for automobiles will soon be in general use. A trial in which one of his automobiles ran eighty-five miles on a single charge has already been described. Recent tests, he told the reporter, proved that the storage battery gives immense power.

"Some time ago there was a hill climbing test on the Eagle Rock road," he said, "the hill being fully a half mile long and very steep. In that contest twenty machines were entered. Very few of them reached the top of the hill. A few days ago I went up there with my second experimental machine, equipped with a thirty-five cell battery, and we ascended the hill smoothly and quickly. On the same day we ran some miles through sticky clay mud six inches deep."

Mr. Edison repeated his promise heretofore made that it will be possible for any man of moderate income to own an automobile equipped with his storage battery.

"An automobile with a twenty-one cell battery, capable of running eighty-five miles on one charge, will be sold for $1,000 or possibly less," he said. "It can be kept in a twenty-five dollar shed. To charge it should not cost more than 60 cents, though the price of current varies in different parts of the country. If a man will spend $275 for a charging set, his charging would cost him practically nothing, and he can generate enough current to light his house besides."

Novelty in Fans.

A novel fan of bluejay feathers on a tortoise shell mount has a lorgnette attachment which is very convenient for those persons who affect this style of eyeglass.

ST. PIERRE'S PRISONER.

Asked if He Was in Hell When Rescued From Dungeon.

Frank R. Robertson of Walden, N. Y., who spent two days in the ruins of St. Pierre and who on the occasion of the third eruption of Mont Pelee had to run into the ocean to save his life, was at the Union depot in Kansas City the other night. Mr. Robertson, who was accompanied by several American scientists and geologists, arrived in New York on the steamer Dixie and came directly to Kansas City, stopping a day and a night in Chicago.

"I have traveled in many lands and have seen many sights," he said to a reporter of the Kansas City Journal, "but the destruction wrought by that terrible eruption will live in my memory more vividly than anything else the balance of my life. I talked with the only survivor of the disaster. He was a criminal confined in the St. Pierre prison and sentenced to the guillotine for murder. Three days before the eruption he had knocked his keeper down and attempted to escape. For this he was sentenced to the subdungeon, three tiers below the basement of the prison, where he was kept in solitary confinement. I did not learn the date set for the man's execution, but read of his crime and sentence from the files of the newspapers in Fort de France, fourteen miles away.

"I was present when rescuers dug the poor fellow out of the dungeon. He was very weak and pale from lack of nourishment and when brought to the surface, where the sun was shining, was scarcely able to stand alone. He seemed to be perfectly rational at first, and there was under the scared and hunted expression on his face something intelligent looking. He looked at those about him and did not speak for some minutes. Finally he said, speaking in French:

"'Say, am I not in hell?'

"The surroundings and the sight of the hundreds of dead bodies within a stone's throw of where our party stood on the old prison ruins were enough to appeal to the sensitive feelings of any man, but when it finally dawned upon us that the poor wretch there was losing his reason, thinking that he had been put to death and was in the lower regions, I cannot find words to express my own impressions, and the looks upon the faces of my two companions told me that they felt as I did.

"The French government immediately pardoned the condemned criminal, and he was that day removed to Fort de France, where he was put in a sanitarium. He wore the grinning face of an imbecile afterward and within a few days died a raving maniac. He certainly suffered a thousand deaths for his crime."

NIGHT SCHOOLS IN MANILA

Eagerness With Which the Natives Seek Education.

Hon. W. Leon Pepperman, member of the Philippine civil service commission, who recently arrived at Washington on leave of absence from Manila, said the other day to a reporter of the Washington Post, "The scope of the commission has been extended gradually until it now covers 6,000 positions ranging in salary from $15 per month to $7,500 per year.

Mr. Pepperman added that the immediate appointment to successful applicants has caused a change in the old classical system of education under the Spanish regime to one of more modern character based largely on practical business lines. So great is the interest of the Filipinos in acquiring a knowledge of English that 10,000 adults are going to night school in Manila. Before the American occupation typewriters were almost unknown in the Philippines, but now at every examination held by the commission applicants are qualifying in typewriting and stenography. Of the 6,000 positions mentioned 400 are held by natives, the remainder by Americans. The policy of the commission, Mr. Pepperman says, has been to replace the Americans by Filipinos as rapidly as possible.

"Under Spanish rule," he continued, "women were unheard of in the government service. But just before I left Manila three Filipino young ladies had passed successful examinations and had been given good positions. The Filipino makes a splendid clerk.

"Shortly before coming to America I made a tour of the principal provinces for the purpose of conducting examinations. It was surprising how much good material was discovered, considering the fact that the education of the islands is centered in Manila. Enough competent men were found to fill all the provincial positions."

Mark Twain on Chills.

Mark Twain occasionally makes a grim effort to earn a reputation as a philosopher. Recently he laid down the dictum that a malarial chill has one advantage, for through its agency, according to his conception, it is a means by which "an all wise Providence has devised a way by which man can indulge in exercise without exertion."—New York Times.

The Prevailing Color.

See the lady that you meet
In the park or on the street.

She is dark or she is fair;
She is lovely everywhere.

She is walking or she rides,
Or she drives or autoglides.

She is gowned in many hues.
Grays and yellows, pinks and blues.

But her gowns are not the things
That the gentle poet sings.

It's her summer hats, and they
Are a wonder in their way.

For she wears on them, I ween,
Any color, so it's green.
—W. J. Lampton in New York Herald.

A MODEL LITTLE HOME.

Neat Residence That Can Be Built For About $2,000.

[These plans and designs were made by Dennis & Gastmeyer, architects, 280 Broadway, New York.]

The perspective view of the floor plans as shown below represents a very neat and attractive, conveniently arranged little home.

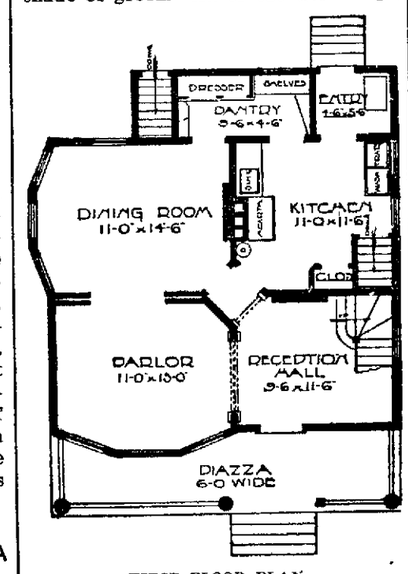
There is a cellar under the entire house, the walls being built of brick

PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

and the floor cemented. The cellar, moreover, contains coal bins and a hot air furnace, heating the entire house.

The frame of the entire building is built of spruce timber. The walls are all sheathed and covered with two ply building paper. The first story is covered with narrow beveled siding boards of cypress. The second story is covered with metal lath and cement work, as shown. The main roof is covered with dimension cypress shingles complete.

The exterior is painted with two good coats of white lead and linseed oil paints. The body color is a light shade of green. All of the trimmings.



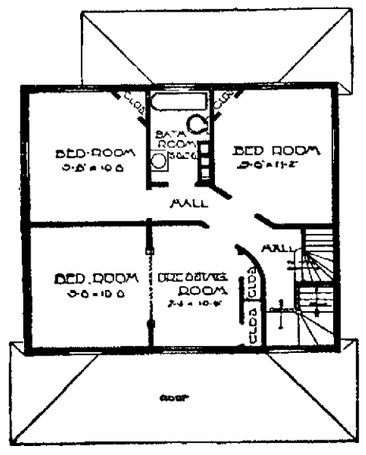
FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

etc., are of ivory white, and the blinds are painted dark green. The roof is stained dark red.

The floors throughout are laid with narrow North Carolina pine flooring boards. The walls throughout are all plastered with hard plaster, sand finished.

The staircase is built of yellow pine, and the newels, rails and balusters are of quartered oak turned after special designs. The entire woodwork is finished in the natural wood complete with one coat of liquid wood fillers properly rubbed and two coats of varnish.

The mantels, as shown in halls and dining room, are of quartered oak, with



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

large beveled plate mirrors and tile facings, with bronze summer pieces complete.

The house is provided with complete modern plumbing and fixtures throughout, as shown on plans. The hardware is of dark bronze.

The cost to erect this house will range from $1,850 to $2,100, according to the location and materials selected.

An Effective Homemade Portiere.

A pretty and effective portiere or window drapery can be made by any one who has a little skill and taste in doing needlework. Take ecru netting of the required dimensions, work the edge in any kind of suitable stitch and design and back from the edge as far as taste or inclination dictates work in a simple repeated cross or diamond or other design, then back of that dot it with a fleur-de-lis design, and if you want it elaborate you can run threads at intervals through the whole, following a wave line pattern. Dark green with touches of somber red and dull yellow will give it a very oriental look, and no one will suspect that it is other than a bit of unique oriental drapery bought from a dealer.

Rural Sanitation.

An excellent scheme in individual rural sanitation is to lay the ventilating pipe to the foot of a nearby tree and let it run to the top, from which all unpleasant and dangerous gases disappear.

EVER WATCHFUL.

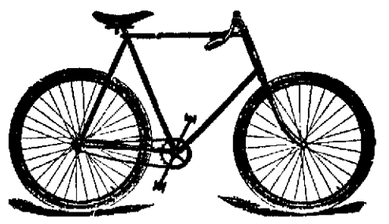
A Little Care Will Save Many Massillon Readers Future Trouble.

Watch the kidney secretions.
See that they have the amber hue of health.
The discharge not excessive or infrequent.
Contain no brickdust-like sediment.
Doan's Kidney Pills will do this for you.
They watch the kidneys and cure them whon they're sick.
Mrs. Sibella Dreson, of 103 Canal street, says: "When a remedy lessens pain in the back after the first dose, and this result continues day after day, until finally the annoyance ceases entirely, the relieved sufferer is only too pleased to recommend that medicine to friends and acquaintances. I got Doan's Kidney Pills at Baltzly's drug store, for pain across the loins. The treatment cured. If I had known about this preparation sooner I would have been saved a vast amount of suffering."
For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cts. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.
Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.	
Wheat	78
Loose hay, per ton	$9 00–10
Bailed hay	$10–11
Straw, per ton	$5 00 6 00
Corn	70
Oats	45
Clover Seed	5 00
Salt, per barrel	$ 1 00
Timothy Seed	2 00
Rye, per bu	56
Barley	50
Flax seed	1 50
Wool (best medium)	13–20
Wool (fine)	12–14
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, (new) per bushel	85–95
White beans	1 75
BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY	
Butter	16–18
Eggs (fresh)	16
Spring Chickens,	30–35
MEATS AND CHEESE.	
Ham	11
Shoulder	08
Cheese	12–13



Now the Harvest is Coming

And you need oil for your machinery. Hay Forks and Tracks for Hay Forks, also Rope. We have them.
Water Pumps, Ladders, Step Ladders, Oils and Paints and varnish Paints; Bicycles repaired, Lawn Mowers, Shears and Razors sharpened. Fire Works, Tinware and Graniteware.
New Wheels from $15 to $35, and good second-hand wheels for sale.

J. R. Smith,
Farmers Phone No. 335 — 76 W. Main St.

SEASON OF 1902.

The following described Stallions and Jack will make the Season of 1902 at our barn on

THE DALTON STOCK FARM,
1½ Miles Northeast of Dalton, O.

The Percheron Stallion Petit Poucet was imported by Bell Bros.; is 5 years old; a dark dappled gray, and weighs 2,000 pounds when in good flesh. He has proven himself a good breeder and was a Prize-Winner at the Pan-American Exposition.
Terms—$12 to insure a colt 10 days old.
We also have a German Coach Stallion at the same barns. This horse, the property of Bell Bros., is a seal brown, 4 years old, and weighs about 1300 pounds. He is a very handsome horse, a great actor and a sure breeder.
Terms—$10 to insure a colt ten days old. Care will be taken, but will not be responsible for accidents.
Also a pure bred SPANISH JACK.
This Jack is a black, 15 hands high, weighs 1100 pounds, heavy boned, thick made and rugged, and has proven himself a sire of first class draft mules.
Terms—$10 to insure a foal ten days old.
All communications by mail or telephone will be promptly answered.
Yours respectfully,

L. S. RUDY, Dalton, O.

SEVEN GREAT SCHOOLS
THE MOLER SYSTEM OF COLLEGES
WRITE NEAREST BRANCH FOR CATALOGUE
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1623 FARNAM ST. OMAHA, NEB.
61 [illegible] PLACE BUFFALO, N.Y.
[illegible] ST. SAN FRANCISCO.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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THE PRESIDENT'S OWN POLICIES

Announced to Many Thousands In Schenley Park, at Pittsburg.

TRUST LAWS TO BE ENFORCED

But New Legislation Is Needed to Regulate the Great Combines.

CUBAN RECIPROCITY MUST BE.

Strong and Determined Speech Made by the President—Given Enormous Ovations En Route From Depot to Park—Lunched at Home of H. C. Frick—Later Spoke at a Dinner at the Schenley Hotel, Given by Attorney General Knox—Left Early This Morning For Oyster Bay, L. I.

Pittsburg, July 5.—President Roosevelt spoke at Schenley park yesterday to a crowd estimated at from 75,000 to 100,000. On the platform with him were Attorney General Knox, Secretary to the President Cortelyou, ex-Governor Pattison, Democratic candidate for governor of Pennsylvania; Judge Pennypacker, Republican candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania; Congressman Dalzell and others more or less prominent.

President Is Determined.

The president spoke in a determined manner, in announcing his policies, one of which was that reciprocity with Cuba WILL be enacted, any ember of revolution that may flame up in the Philippines WILL be put down, and that the laws against trusts will be enforced, and also that new legislation for the regulation of trusts should be enacted.

As the president's train came to a standstill at the Union depot, at 8:44, a salute was fired by Battery B.

After waiting in the car for a time the president and others appeared, the carriages were filled, and the parade started. Brigadier General Wiley had charge of the parade.

Sheridan troop surrounded the carriage with the president and also took up the line in front of it with drawn sabers, and at the sound of the bugle the line began to move at 9:20 o'clock.

The president's carriage was a new landau, drawn by four black horses with gold mounted harness, with Driver John Brooks on the box. Brooks has driven Presidents Harrison and McKinley on their visits to this city; and as he started his horses the crowds again rent the air with cheers. With the president rode Recorder J. O. Brown, Attorney General P. C. Knox and George B. Cortelyou. Detectives William Shore, Bernard McStay, William Bradley, of this city, and Detectives Frank Helan and Charles Peck, of Washington, marched on each side of the carriage. Directly in the rear of the carriage rode Colonel John P. Penney, special aid to the president. Behind was a carriage in which rode Superintendent of Detectives Philip Demmel and two secret service men.

Gubernatorial Candidates There.

Among those in the other carriages were: Governor Stone, Gubernatorial Candidates Pennypacker and Pattison, Congressmen Graham, Dalzell, Acheson, Boles and Jack, General Hulings and Revs. Drs. Boyle and Prugh. Following were Battery B., Boys brigades, Eighteenth, Fourteenth and Tenth regiments, N. G. P., Sheridan Troop, Swift's Mission Cadets and other military and civic organizations.

On the way from the station to the park the president was given vociferous ovations, to which he responded at times enthusiastically. He was also received with enthusiasm by the crowd on entering the grand stand.

The exercises at the park consisted of prayer by Rev. Dr. John H. Prugh, singing by the choir, reciting of the Declaration of Independence by Brigadier General Hulings, sneech by the president, more singing, brief remarks by Attorney General Knox and prayer by Rev. Dr. T. N. Boyle. A band helped amuse the crowd.

The president spoke in part as follows:

Portion of President's Speech.

We have had our tasks to do in the last four years, or rather we have had, as every generation must have, many tasks to do, tasks affecting us abroad, and one of those tasks being done, as it has been, has signalled our entry into a larger world. (Applause.) And it is most appropriate that on this Fourth of July, this anniversary of the birth of the nation, it should be our good fortune to have promulgated the declaration establishing of peace in the Philippines and the acknowledgment to the army of the praise so richly due, our fellow Americans who wear the uniform of the United States, for all that they have done in the tropic islands during the past four years. (Applause, and continued applause and cheers.)

We said Cuba should become a free republic and we have kept our word. (Loud applause.) To have turned Cuba over to the hands of its own people immediately after the withdrawal of the Spanish flag would have meant ruin and chaos. We established a government in the islands We established peace and order; we began to provide for the payment of the Cuban troops who had fought against the misrule of their oppressors; we instituted a public school system, modeled upon that which has been so potent a factor in our own national progress. (Applause.) We cleaned the cities of Cuba for the first time in their history. (Applause.) We cleaned them from being the most unhealthy to being among the healthiest cities of the western world. We introduced a system of orderly justice to succeed one of irresponsible and arbitrative despotism, so that any man, rich or poor, weak or strong, could appeal to courts and know that he would receive his rights.

And then, when in the fullness of time, we felt they could walk alone, we turned over the government to them, and now the beautiful Queen of the Antilles has started on her course as a free republic among the nations of the earth. (Applause.)

But there is one thing—our policy toward Cuba has not yet met with its entire fruition. It will meet with it. (Applause.) The course of the last few years has made more evident than ever before that this nation must in time to come have pecuniary interests on the Isthmus connecting the two Americas and in the waters and among the islands adjacent thereto. (Applause.) Nationally we cannot occupy the position toward these regions that we did toward others, where our interests are far less, and this is doubly true now that congress with great wisdom has provided for the building of an interocean canal. (Applause.)

Cuba must occupy a peculiar relation to us in the field of international politics. She must in the larger sense be a part of the general political system in international affairs, of which this republic stands at the head. She has assented to that view and in return this nation is bound to give her special economic privileges not given to other nations. (Loud applause.) I regret that a measure of reciprocity with Cuba is not already embodied in statute or in treaty, but it will be just as sure as fate. (Loud applause.)

Will Stamp Out Rebellion.

And now a word as to the Philippines. There are yet troubles in the Moro country, the country of the Mohammedan tribes, but in the Philippines, among the Filipinos, among the people who have been in insurrection, peace now reigns. (Applause.) It may be, I think unlikely, but it is possible, that here and there some seeming dead coal of insurrection may be for the moment fanned into a live piece of ember, and burst into a litful flame. If so, that flame will be stamped out. (Loud applause.)

But, speaking broadly and generally, peace has come. Our army has received its reward. (Applause.) And what was the reward of our army? The reward of the consciousness of duty well done. (Loud applause.) Our soldiers have fought, have toiled, have struggled, have pelled, so that when victory came they might turn over the government to the civil authorities. (Applause.)

Victory came. Today the proclamation of peace and amnesty has been promulgated and at the same time our generals have been notified that the civil government is supreme in the islands. (Applause.)

Does not that speak well. Oh, my brethren, for our army, for our troops, that the troops of these people who were beging for a triumph which is to put the power into the hands of the civil authorities?

By law we are allowed an army at a maximum of a hundred thousand men, at a minimum of sixty thousand men. While this war has gone on we have steadily reduced that army until now, by orders promulgated, its limit is 66,000, and as a matter of fact we have two or three thousand fewer actually under arms. That speaks well for our institutions. It speaks well for the triumphs of the policies with which, as a nation, we have been identified during the past four years. And, men and women of the United States, it shows how slight was the warrant for the fears expressed by those of little faith as to what would follow authorizing even the army that was authorized. (Applause.)

Great Trust Problem.

And now, my fellow citizens, I spoke of the task which has confronted those in Cuba and the Philippines as being one of the tasks which this generation had to face. It is only one. We have great problems at home to face. I am speaking in one of the great industrial centers, not merely of America, but of the world. (Applause.) A million people stand grouped in a small radius around the spot where we now are. The growth of your cities within this radius has been one of the most striking phenomena of this day and here, therefore, you are brought face to face with those problems which affected our entire civilization at the opening of this new century. The tremendous rush of our industrial department which has brought in its train so much that is good and also of necessity brought somewhat of evil, the very intensity of the progress that has been made has meant that new and infinitely difficult problems have arisen which we must strive to solve as best we may. Under our form of government, with its great decentralization of power, some of those problems must be solved through the work of private individuals, working by themselves; others, by the association into organized bodies of groups of private citizens, and others yet through the various governmental agencies of municipal, state and national. Especially great, especially difficult are the problems caused by the growth and concentration of great individual, and, above all, great corporate fortunes. It is immensely for the interests of the country that there should be such individual and corporate wealth as long as it is used right, and when not used right then it becomes a serious menace and danger. (Applause.) The instruments and methods with which we are to meet these new problems must in many cases themselves be new, but the purpose lying behind the use of these methods of those instruments must, if we are to succeed, be now, as in the past, simply in accord with the immutable laws of order, of justice and right. (Applause.)

New Legislature Needed.

We may need, and in my belief will need, new legislation conceived in no radical or revolutionary spirit, but in a spirit of common sense, common honesty and a resolute desire to face facts as they are. (Applause.) We will need then new legislation, but while laws are important, it is infinitely more important that they should be administered in accordance with the principles that have marked honest administration from the beginning of recorded history. (Aplause.) In the last analysis the most important debt of civilized government is the debt of justice. Think what it means.

The department of justice, justice which means that each man, rich or poor, big or small, strong or weak, shall have his rights and shall not be allowed to do wrong to his fellows. (Applause.) And you here of this city have a right to feel proud of your representative in the cabinet, the man under whom we can guarantee that the debt of justice will be such in fact as well as in name. (Loud and continued applause and cheers. (Cries of Knox, Knox.) When it comes to practical work one ounce of performance outweighs the ton of promise (applause), and under Mr. Knox there has been very much more than an ounce of performance. (Applause.) Oh, my fellow countrymen, as we face these infinitely difficult problems, let us ever keep in mind that though we need the highest qualities of the intellect in order to work out practical schemes for their solution, yet we need a thousand times more, what counts for many, many, many times as much as intellect—We need character. (Cries of "that is it" and applause.) Character, that compound of honesty and courage, and common sense, will avail us more in the long run than any brilliancy on the stump or any advising legislative means and methods. The brilliancy is good. We need the intellect; we need the best intellect we can get; we need the best intelligence, but we need more still, character. We need common sense, common honesty and resolute courage. (Applause.) We need what Mr. Knox has shown—the character that will refuse to be hurried into any unwise or precipitate movement by any clamor, whether hysterical or degagogic, and on the other hand, the character that will refuse to be frightened out of the movement which he thinks it right to undertake by any pressure, still less by any threat, expressed or implied. (Cries of hear, hear, and applause.)

Can Only Solve Them by Degrees.

Gentlemen, we have great problems. We can only solve them by degrees. We can only solve by degrees well, each particular bit of work as it comes up for solution. Much can be done along the lines of supervision and regulation of the great industrial combinations which have become so marked a feature in our civilization, but if we recklessly try without proper thought, without proper caution, to do too much, we shall do nothing, or else we shall work a ruin that will be felt most acutely among those of our citizens who are most helpless. It is no easy task to deal with great industrial tendencies. To deal with them in a spirt of envy and hatred and malice would be to invite disaster, a disaster which would be so widespread that this country would rock to its foundations. The Mississippi sometimes causes immense damage by flood. If you can't damage and stop the floods, you can regulate them and control them by levees. You can regulate and control the current, you can eliminate its destructive features, but you can do it only by studying what that current is and what your own powers are. (Applause.) It is just exactly so in dealing with the great tendencies of our industrial civilization. We can not turn back the wheels of progress. If we could it would mean the absolute destruction of just such industrial centers as this. We will either do nothing or we will do damage if we strive ignorantly to achieve the impossible. But that fact does not excuse us for failure to strive to do what is possible. Special legislation is needed. Some of that legislation must come through municipal ties, some through states, some through the national government, but above and beyond all legislation we need honest and fearless administration of the laws as they are on the statute books. (Applause.) Honest and fearless of the poor man as such, but in the interest neither of the rich man as such, nor of the poor man as such, but in the interest of exact and equal justice to all alike, and such administration you will surely have while Mr. Knox remains as attorney general in the cabinet at Washington. (Applause.)

Took Lunch With Frick.

It was about 12:20 o'clock when President Roosevelt and party left the speakers' stand in Schenley park, passed out of the north entrance into waiting carriages and started for Henry Clay Frick's home, Penn and Homewood avenues. Sheridan troop headed the party, the president being in the first carriage, accompanied by Attorney General P. C. Knox, Secretary George B. Cortelyou and Mr. Frick. Directly behind these were several secret service officers, a third carriage being occupied by Recorder J. O. Brown, Colonel A. J. Logan, William McConway and Dr. J. F. Urie, of Washington, the president's physician. Other members followed in carriages.

In the Frick home the dinner was served at 2 o'clock. The guests at this notable affair were 22 in number, as follows: President Theodore Roosevelt, Attorney General P. C. Knox, Secretary George B. Cortelyou, W. C. Latta, Henry W. Oliver, A. W. Mellon, James McCrea, Brigadier General John A Wiley, Colonel James P. Penney, Captain C. S. W. Jones, of Sheridan troop; George T. Oliver, James M. Brown, Charles E. Speer, William McConway, Albert J. Barr, Colonel A. J. Logan, Recorder J. O. Brown, Dr. J. F. Urie, H. C. Frick, Calvin Wells, George M Laughlin and H. Kirke Porter.

The dinner was served quietly and the guests were permitted afterward to rest quetly, meeting the president individually and conversing with him freely.

Rested For a Time.

Shortly after the dinner President Roosevelt retired to a room for a rest. In the meantime the police patroled the grounds about the house, so that it was impossible for anyone to turn around without running into one of the officers. About the portico at the entrance to the house was gathered the Pittsburg detectives under command of Superintendent Philip Demmel, and the secret service men from Washington, under the direction of Assistant Chief W. J. Burns. The closest watch was kept on the house and every care taken to surround the president with absolute safety. The officers took turns in leaving their posts to be served with their meals.

President Roosevelt expressed a desire later in the afternoon to inspect the Sheridan troop, which he had greatly admired during the parade as the escort of his carriage. Mr. Frick arranged for this, and at 6 o'clock the president, accompanied by Mr. Frick, Secretary Cortelyou and Colonel Penney, left the house and walked through the grounds to the rear fields, where the troopers were prepared to pass inspection.

Shook Hands With Soldiers.

Captain Jones, the commander, introduced the troopers, and then they formed in single file and marched by President Roosevelt, who took each one by the hand and spoke a few personal words to every member of the troop. After turning from this little courtesy, the president shook hands with Police Lieutenant McEvoy, thanking him for his efficient service and that of his men.

Later the party returned to the grounds and then to the house.

Afterward the president and others were escorted to the Hotel Schenley, where they were guests of Attorney Gneral Knox, at dinner.

The president made a speech at the dinner.

The start for Oyster Bay, L. I., was made early this morning, from Shady side station.

Tammany Hall Celebrated Fourth.

New York, July 5.—Tammany Hall yesterday celebrated the one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of American independence. The program differed little from that of the Fourth of July celebrations held at the Wigwam in former years. W. Bourke Cockran, who recently returned to the Tammany fold, delivered the principal address, and the other "long talk" was made by Supreme Court Justice O'Gorman. Ex-Senator Hill and others sent regrets

Hahn to Go to Jail.

Mansfield, O., July 5.—William M. Hahn, former Ohio insurance commissioner, indicted in New York, will go to jail next Monday, to remain indefinitely, to prevent arrest by Detective N. C. Brindley, the New York officer, on the governor's requisition, and to prevent his removal to New York it has been found impractical to continue the personal custody arrangement. Hahn has been advised by his attorney to go to jail.

To Get B. & O. to Settle Grievances.

Baltimore, July 5.—Oriole lodge of machinists, whose members are employed exclusively by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, has appointed a committee to confer with committees representing machinists from shops along the line to formulate grievances of the men and to demand a rectification of the same.

A FINE HALF YEAR.

Trade Remarkably Satisfactory, Aside From Labor Trouble,

LARGEST EARNINGS REPORTED.

Such Were Those of the Railroads In Spite of Many Drawbacks—General Level of Grain Prices Higher. The Failures.

New York, July 5.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, issued today, said in part:

Quiet conditions have prevailed in most branches of business, especially in those markets already affected by labor disputes. Large interest payments testify to the prosperous condition of railways, industrial corporations and financial institutions, and, aside from the labor troubles, the half year just ended was remarkably satisfactory. Railway earnings for June exceeded last year's by 6.4 per cent and those of 1900 by 19.9 per cent.

In the iron and steel districts there have been no developments of importance. In the textile markets cotton goods sold freely at recent concessions and the tone was steady, while woolen mills are more actively engaged, and buyers are in the eastern markets for raw material. Quotations of wool made a further slight advance, and firmness is expected at the London auction sale next Tuesday.

Grain Prices Higher.

The general level of grain prices is higher for the week, especially corn and oats. Eastern markets reflected the strength, but did not share the activity. Both receipts and exports have been light, wheat arrivals amounting to only 2,463,393 bushels, against 2,889,090 last year, and exports from all ports of the United States were 2,724,635 bushels, compared with 2,876,103 in 1901. Cotton prospects brightened with rain in the southwest, yet there was no weakness. The crop year closed with receipts of coffee at Brazil ports far surpasing all records, and prices remained at the bottom point.

In spite of many serious drawbacks railroad earnings for the half year just closed are the largest ever reported. Total gross earnings of all railroads in the United States, reporting for the half year to date, are $618,470,508, a gain of 5.7 per cent over last year and 18.7 per cent over 1900. This report is practically complete for roads embracing three-fourths of the total mileage of the United States for five months, and includes partial returns for June.

The Commercial Failues.

Commercial failures for the first half of 1902 numbered 6,165, with liabilities of $60,374,856. Although this is an increase of $4,570,166 compared with last year, and $18,311,923 more than the exceptionally favorable record of 1899, it is necessary to go back 15 years to find another more gratifying showing than that of 1902.

Despite a few exceptionally heavy failures in British Columbia, liabilities in the dominion of Canada for the first half of the year were only $5,739,451, against 5,530,926 last year, while the number of defaults, 610, compares favorably with all recent years.

Murder Case Jury Didn't Agree.

Huntington, W. Va., July 5.—The jury in the case of the state against John Farr, for the murder of Owen Ross, failed to reach a verdict and was discharged. This is the fourth trial. Farr is a prominent Republican and wealthy.

Accused of Murdering Aged Husband

Paris, Ky., July 5.—"Little" Berry Bedford, who for many years was county surveyor, died very suddenly Thursday night, aged 80 years. His wife is now in jail, charged with the murder. Arsenic was found in his stomach and it is charged that she poisoned him. Both are said to have been drinking during the night.

NATIONAL GAMES YESTERDAY.

Pittsburg, 3; Brooklyn, 0.
Pittsburg, 4; Brooklyn, 0.
Boston, 3; Chicago, 1.
Boston, 6; Chicago, 2.
Cincinnati, 7; Philadelphia, 2.
Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 5.
St. Louis, 7; New York, 5.
St. Louis, 2; New York, 0.

National League Standing.

	W.	L.	Pct
Pittsburg	45	12	.789
Brooklyn	36	29	.554
Boston	32	27	.542
Chicago	32	29	.525
Philadelphia	29	35	.453
St. Louis	26	36	.419
Cincinnati	23	35	.337
New York	20	40	.333

Games Today.

Brooklyn at Pittsburg, Boston at Chicago, Philadelphia at Cincinnati, New York at St. Louis.

American Games Yesterday.

Chicago, 10; Cleveland, 2.
Chicago, 3; Cleveland, 2.
Detroit, 4; St. Louis, 3.
Detroit, 2; St. Louis, 4.
Philadelphia, 3; Washington, 1.
Philadelphia, 12; Washington, 9.
Boston, 6; Baltimore, 3.
Boston, 5; Baltimore, 4.

HASTINGS HIT AT CHOATE.

Others Agreed With Pennsylvanian Over Ambassador's Action at 4th of July Banquet.

London, July 5.—The Fourth of July banquet of the American Society in London was given at the Hotel Cecil last night. There was a remarkable manifestation of sympathy for King Edward in his illness. Between 400 and 500 Americans were present at the banquet, and the specially invited guests included Lieutenant General Sir Francis Grenfell, the governor of Malta; Sir John Gordon Sprigg, prime minister of the Cape Colony; Robert Bond, the premier of New Foundland; General Joseph Wheeler and the United States consul general in London, H. Clay Evans

The dinner was expedited in order to enable Mr. Choate, Henry White, secretary of the American embassy, and the colonial officials to attend the reception in the Indian office.

Having eloquently toasted King Edward, Mr. Choate announced that in consequence of his majesty's grave condition, the other usual toasts, with the exception of the one to the president of the United States, would be omitted and that there would be no speechmaking.

Sir Francis Grenfell proposed the health of President Roosevelt. After this toast was drunk Mr. Choate, Mr. White, Sir Francis and the other colonial officials hurried away to don their court dress and to meet the Prince of Wales at the Indian office. The other guests of the society remained and, in spite of Mr. Choate's announcement, there ensued an unusually bright series of speeches, which were punctuated by openly expressed dissatisfaction at the absence of the American ambassador and his action in discountenancing the speeches. This dissatisfaction was voiced by ex-Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, who said that he quite disagreed with Mr. Choate. Mr Hastings said he had only just arrived in London from the United States, but that before he left all the country was rejoicing over the king's recovery, and that, therefore, he thought last night should be one of rejoicing and speeches to voice that feeling. This remark was greeted with loud cheers, in which the American diplomats who had remained and all the consular representatives present heartily joined.

Fourth Celebrated In Paris.

Paris, July 5.—The Fourth of July was celebrated in this city by a reception at the United States embassy held by Mrs. Horace Porter, wife of the United States ambassador, General Porter, who is now in the United States. It was exceptionally well attended, practically the whole American colony being present. Count De Rochambeau and several members of the Rochambeau mission which recently visited the United States, also called. The embassy, consulate, all the American houses and many other business places displayed the Stars and Stripes. The American chamber of commerce gave a banquet last night.

Fourth of July In London.

London, July 5.—Several hundred Americans attended the reception by the United States ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, yesterday afternoon in honor of the Fourth of July. It lasted from 4 to 6 p. m. Two floors of Mr Choate's Carlton house terrace residence were packed with Americans, among whom were General Joseph Wheeler and his daughters, Rear Admiral John C. Watson, Mr. and Mrs M. H. De Young and all the members of the embassy. A marquee was erected on the terrace, where a brilliant gathering listened to American airs played by a band.

Fourth of July In Rome.

Rome, July 5.—George Von L. Meyer, the United States ambassador, being at Homburg for the cure; Lewis Morris Iddings, the secretary of the embassy, and Mrs. Iddings, assisted by Mrs. William H. Taft, wife of Governor Taft, of the Philippines held the Fourth of July reception at the embassy here yesterday. It was attended by over 100 Americans. Later in the day Mgr. Seton, of Jersey City, gave a reception to Cardinal Satolli, at which President Roosevelt, the pope and Cardinal Satolli were toasted with great enthusiasm.

U. S. Ships Celebrated at Queenstown

Queenstown, July 5.—The Massachusetts state training ship Enterprise and the United States training ship Alliance have arrived here, and with the United States training ship Monongahela, which had been here for some days past, they made a profuse display of bunting in honor of the Fourth of July. Salutes were fired and there were boat races and other sports. The town was decorated and the British warships dressed ship in honor of the day.

"Fourth" Banquet In Copenhagen.

Copenhagen, Denmark, July 5.—The American colony here celebrated the Fourth of July with a banquet at the Hotel Phoenix last night, at which L. S. Swenson, the United States minister, made an address. Patriotic music was played and the room was appropriately decorated.

Fourth Celebrated at Colon.

Colon, Colombia, July 5.—The Isthmus yesterday celebrated the Fourth of July. The shipping and the public and private buildings were decorated with flags. A reception was held yesterday morning at the United States consulate.

NEW WHITE HOUSE.

Story of How the President's Temporary Quarters Were Secured.

The president's first day in the temporary quarters found for him on Lafayette square in Washington proceeded with well oiled machinery, says the New York Evening Post. Nothing in the appearance of the "red and brown house," as it has been dubbed by way of distinction from the White House, would suggest that it had not always been used for its present purposes. The cabinet meeting was held in a large room back of the parlor, and the president's meals were served in the dining room just back of that one, which is as commodious for luncheon and dinner parties as the family dining room in the White House.

The president owes the comfort to which he has returned to the executive genius of Secretary Cortelyou, who had received offers of the house formerly occupied by Secretary Lamont, the Arlington annex and other buildings, but whose eye had been caught by this house in his walks across the square. Mr. Cortelyou entered into communication with the agents who had it in charge. They discouraged the idea of doing anything, as they said that Mrs. Townsend, the owner, had other designs for her property and would hardly be willing to lease it to the government for the few months desired, at least at any reasonable figure. The war department, they said, had already tried it and failed.

"Nevertheless," said Mr. Cortelyou, "I wish you would present the question to her of leasing her house for the use of the president while the White House is undergoing repairs."

To the astonishment of every one except the indefatigable secretary Mrs. Townsend promptly consented to negotiate, and in a few hours the whole matter was arranged at figures satisfactory to all parties. The agents expressed their surprise.

"Oh," was Mr. Cortelyou's only comment, "I don't see anything wonderful in it as a business proposition. If I had a vacant house in Washington suitable for the occupancy of the president, I should not hesitate to rent it to him practically on his own terms. It has never injured the market value of any building or site in this city to make it historic."

ESCAPED NURSE TOPPAN.

Miss Nissen of Boston Believes Poisoner Gave Her Morphine.

Miss Christine J. Nissen of Boston believes that Jane Toppan, the confessed murderess of thirty-one people, tried to poison her in 1889, says the New York Journal. Miss Nissen is sure that the Toppan woman gave her morphine and that she would not have been alive today had she swallowed a second dose of a liquid which Miss Toppan offered her. The occurrence took place in the Massachusetts General hospital, where Miss Nissen was being treated for some trouble in her right knee, and for two nights Miss Toppan was her nurse.

"The second night I was under her care," said Miss Nissen, "I asked her to summon one of the house doctors to remove a bandage on my knee, which was paining me. I asked her several times to do this, but she seemed to look after me herself and finally brought me a drink, which she said would put me to sleep and relieve the pain. When I drank it, it tasted awfully bitter, but I rather liked it because of my feverish condition, and soon after I did not feel the pain so much. But suddenly I began to feel a numbness in my arms, and I felt as if I were partly paralyzed.

"Then Miss Toppan stroked my head as if I were a baby, told me not to mind the pain and that I would be all right in a little while. Every few seconds she would gaze into my eyes with an expression I could not understand.

"Several times after this Miss Toppan raised my eyelids and examined the eyeballs, and about 1 o'clock in the morning she tried to induce me to take some more of the liquid, which made me drowsy. But by this time I had decided that the drink was not a good one for me to take, and I told her so. She coaxed me to drink it, but I was firm, and the next day she was shifted from night to day duty. And that, I am satisfied, is how my life was saved."

Miss Nissen's story is similar in many ways to that which witnesses told at Miss Toppan's trial in Barnstable about the death of Mrs. Mary D. Gibbs of Cataumet.

Machine Made Tracks.

A new machine for laying railroad tracks is being used in Pennsylvania, says Success. It has proved itself capable with a crew of forty men of putting down two miles of track in a day. The track layer has a huge crane sixty feet long which projects forward over the road, and it hauls behind it a train of sixteen flat cars loaded with ties and rails. A continuous double line of the latter moves forward over rollers and carries the ties with it. Both rails and ties are seized at the proper point by the machinery and placed on the road in front of the train, where they shortly form part of the track over which it passes. This device is said to be the most rapid and the most economical mechanical track layer invented.

A Colossal Statue.

The colossal equestrian statue at Rome of King Victor Emmanuel II., which is now nearing completion, is about thirty-three feet in height from the level on which the horse stands to the crown of the king's head, says Pearson's Weekly. The feathers in his helmet are about five feet extra. There will be space for one or two persons to get into the head and for four or five in the head of the horse. The scale of the figure is about that of the Bavaria statue at Munich.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independen Investigators.

Messrs. John and William Nicholas, of Niles, spent Friday with Mrs. E. Llewelyn, in Cliff street.

Miss Celia D. Temple, of East Liverpool, is the guest of Miss Dorothy Vaughn Goudy, at Mt. Airy.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Myers, of Ashland, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Myers, in West Main street.

The Misses Anna Griffith and Sadie Sibson are visiting relatives and friends in the vicinity of Niles and Warren.

Mrs. George D. Copeland and daughter, of Marion, are guests at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Eyman.

Dr. I. N. Myers and son Albert, of Maples, Ind., are guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Myers, in West Main street.

The Portage county murderer, Vaughn, recently adjudged insane, is now a patient at the state hospital. He was brought here Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Youngblood, of Akron, are visiting at the home of Mrs. Youngblood's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Royer, in North Erie street.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Doxsee spent the Fourth at Silver lake, visiting their daughter, Miss May Doxsee, who is one of a party of students from the Cleveland school of art now in camp at that place.

The eighth annual reunion of the Graybill family was held at the home of Christian Graybill, in Green street, on Friday. Four generations were represented among the fifty guests. Among the visitors present were the Rev. O. P. Foust and family.

On Thursday afternoon Miss Marian Gates and Miss Anna Jarvis gave a small lawn party for the members of their Sunday school classes at the residence of C. A. Gates, in Prospect street. Various out-of-door games were played and ice cream and cake were served.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Flora Clemens was held Friday morning at 10 o'clock from St. Mary's church, the Rev. H. V. Kaempker officiating. The pallbearers were J. H. Ohlman, George Holnesh, Joseph Hosman, Joseph Litzer, Frank Kappi and Edward Greenfelder.

Peter Smith and Edward Smith have been selected to represent the two local Iron Molders' Unions at the national convention, which opens at Toronto, Canada, Monday. The convention will probably last three weeks. Toronto is the former home of Peter Smith.

The Sons of Herman, with their families and friends picnicked at Wendling's grove on Friday. Refreshments and lunch were served throughout the day and the East End band furnished music. About two hundred people were present. The proceeds amounted to $150.

The choir of Wesley M. E. church was entertained Thursday evening at the home of Mrs. William Stansbury. The house was decorated for the occasion with flags, miniature cannon, drums and flowers. A musical programme was carried out by the choir and male quartette. An elaborate supper was served.

At a reunion of the 107th regiment O. V. I. held at Akron, O., July 3, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Major A. J. Vignos; vice president, Frank Strobel, Massillon; treasurer, S. S. Stands, Canton; secretary, Joseph Rothgery, Cleveland. The next reunion is to be held at Massillon, on July 3, 1903.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Morrell celebrated their fortieth wedding anniversary by entertaining forty of their friends on Thursday evening. A very pleasant evening was spent in conversation and music and later in the evening a delicious lunch was served. Many presents were received. The out of town guests were Mrs. Fred Hoffman and son Arthur, of Upper Sandusky; Mrs. Louis Votaw, of Cleveland, and Miss Nowles, of Canal Fulton.

EVANS' BARN BURNED.

Loss $1,900, Including One Horse and Several Buggies.

At 9:20 Friday evening, in the midst of the pyrotechnical display on the square, the alarm of fire sounded on the ears of the expectant firemen in the central engine house. In spite of the crowds on the square the horses made good time and in a few minutes reached the livery barn of John Evans, in the rear of the Union hotel, where the fire was raging. With four streams of water playing on the barn the fire was soon extinguished, but not without loss.

Mr. Evans has seven horses, all of which were saved, but three of his buggies were consumed. In addition to this many blankets, robes, harness, flynets, a clipping machine and whips were destroyed. A horse belonging to Anthony Owens, of Dalton, was burned to death. Policeman McGuire and Roy Adams made futile attempts to remove the horse, but it hindered its rescue by biting.

The value of Mr. Evans' destroyed goods is estimated at about $1,000, one-half of which is covered by insurance. Mr. McGraw, the owner of the barn, places his damage at $900, covered by insurnace to the extent of $400. Persons in the vicinity of the barn say they saw a sky rocket drop upon the barn and it is supposed that the fire originated in this way.

NEARBY TOWNS.

BEACH CITY.

Beach City, July 3.—The afternoon of July 4th has been set aside for amusement. The Millport ball club will play on our diamond against our home team. The game will be called at 2 o'clock. The Beach City ball club has beaten Shanesville, Mt. Eaton and West Lebanon of late and feels that it can play some ball. The Beach City band will hold a festival in the evening, balloons will be sent up and a general good time will be the order.

Our band has purchased new suits and looks quite nobby when out on parade.

Prof. J. L. Cope has returned from a two weeks' visit in Harrison county.

Miss Glass, of Pittsburg, is spending the summer with Miss Pears, in Bank street.

Our new bakery, managed by Faulhaber, is doing a flourishing business.

A lecture course has been arranged for. The attractions include Maro, the great magician, Culp, the orator, Brown, Stanley Krebs, and the Coit Novelty Company. This course costs considerably more than last year's course. The committee thought that the popularity of the one given last year would warrant the success of this one. Beach City will be treated to an excellent entertainment in Maro.

WEST BROOKFIELD.

West Brookfield, July 3. — The Misses Tessie Watts and Goldie Ralston spent several days last week in Canal Fulton with the latter's parents.

Peter Snyder, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., is visiting relatives here.

George Pattinson spent Tuesday in Canal Fulton.

Children's exercises will be held here in the M. E. church Sunday evening, July 6th.

CANAL FULTON.

Canal Fulton, July 3.—G. B. Fulton, of North Baltimore, arrived the other day to join Mrs. Fulton, who has been at this place for some time past.

Miss Clara Brand has returned to Fulton, after a visit of several weeks in Canton.

Miss Nellie Dague, Friday evening, returned to Akron, after a visit of three weeks with the Misses Bevard.

Miss Helen Wallace, of Cleveland, arrived Saturday evening to be the guest of Miss Margaret Easly for several weeks.

George Becker, of this place, was Sunday notified of the sudden death of his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Becker, at her home in Marshallville. The funeral took place Wednesday.

A "china shower" was given by the Misses Eva and Nellie Breece at their home Friday evening for Miss Grace Owen, whose engagement to Clement F. Housman has just been announced. Each guest brought a gift in chinaware.

Miss Laura Head gave a party Thursday evening of last week at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Head, in honor of her guest, Miss Della Bingham, of New Philadelphia. A number of young people were present.

NORTH LAWRENCE.

North Lawrence, July 3.—Myrick Evans, formerly district president of the United Mine Workers of America, accompanied by his family, has returned to Lawrence, and, it is expected, will reside here. Mr. Evans has lately been employed in Saginaw, Mich.

A concert was given here Monday evening by the Massillon Entertainment Company. It was well attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Johnson have returned from Alliance, where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Winner.

Harry Dale has arrived home from Bridgeport.

The miners are anxiously awaiting the settlement of the screen question.

William Jenkins, of Pueblo, Col., is visiting his nephew, Samuel Jenkins.

Samuel Persky has opened a clothing store in the village.

The dance and festival given by the lodge of Foresters was well attended and everybody had a good time. An address was made by John P. Jones.

NORTH LAWRENCE.

North Lawrence, July 3.—The newly elected officers of the local lodge of Odd Fellows were installed Tuesday evening. A social session followed. Several Massillon Odd Fellows were present, among them ex-Mayor Schott. Mr. Schott favored the lodge with several vocal selections. A duet was sung by Mr. Schott and Henry Suhr, which was much enjoyed. John Robinson sang "Stick to Your Mother, Jack."

It pays to try our want columns

LABORER, STUDY THE MACHINE.

Learn Game of Politics Well and Play it Hard.

INJUNCTION OF M. D. RATCHFORD

In the Course of a Fourth of July Address, Mr. Ratchford Says That Trusts are a Natural Result of Industrial Evolution, and That They Can do no Worse for the Toiler in the Future Than Competition Has Done in the Past.

The picnic given under the auspices of the two iron molders' unions of the city, at Yingling's grove, Friday, was attended by many people and the festivities were prolonged till late in the evening. An address was delivered by M. D. Ratchford, state commissioner of labor statistics. Mr. Ratchford had been asked to choose his own subject for the occasion, and he selected "Evolution of the Rights of Man." In the early part of his speech he generalized on the rights of the people, saying that the civil, religious and political liberty, freedom of conscience, freedom of thought, of the press and of other institutions are jewels in the American crown. He gave a dash of history, with plenty of references to all those splendid achievements of American arms which make Fourth of July oratory the particularly thrilling kind. In his discussion of the economic questions, Mr. Ratchford said in part:

The vast increase of wealth and the congestion of it, along with the vast increase of knowledge and the large diffusion of it, and the rapid growth of political liberty, constitutes the paradox of the nineteenth century; and the source of the deepest troubles it bequeaths to the twentieth. The congestion of wealth in the presence of diffused intelligence is the underlying cause of the great unrest of our time. There are only two paths to social equilibrium: the diffusion of enlightenment must banish, or the concentration of wealth must cease. Democracy of intelligence and aristocracy of wealth are incompatible. "Industrial privilege must destroy free government and popular enlightenment, or free government and popular enlightenment will destroy industrial privileges." (I quote this from Mr. Frank Parsons, of Boston.)

This is essentially an age of the combination and concentration of capital. The capitalization of the trusts in America today aggregate ten billions, and together with the railroads, telegraphs and telephones, make more than one-fourth of our country's wealth. The trusts are the natural results of industrial evolution, and if properly co-operated with labor are not evils to be condemned. "They make possible the maximum of product resulting from the minimum expense and effort. The trust is scientific production. The modern trust is competition finished."

Brain and muscle should never be too cheap in the American republic; and the organization of capital, improved machinery, and facilities of transportation, all, if rightly directed, give higher wage to labor and a lower cost of the product to the consumer.

Since the communism and socialistic condition of the tribes of primitive men, there has been no industrial equality. History tells us of no golden age of labor. In all these hoary ages labor has been a commodity to be bought in the market the same as horses, coal, iron and other commodities. Governed by the law of supply and demand, labor has rested under the yoke of the Ricordian law that the wages of toil would always be brought to the level of the cost of the bare living of the toiler.

Trusts in the future can do no worse than competition has done in the past in carrying out this "iron law" of wages. Organization and co-operation under the ameliorating influences of our present civilization can, and I believe will, do much better.

While capital has been organizing and combining, the individual has reached out his hand to touch the hand of his fellow man, until in the United States more than one million of workingmen form the Federation of Labor. And thus has come upon us the great spirit of co-operation, the banding together of men. Organization is the breath of life of our present civilization.

The solution of the century's problem will come when the trusts and combinations of capital co-operate with the organization ofs labor. The great combination of these separate forces makes their co-operation possible. The organiastion of each will make possible the co-operation of both.

Before this time comes capital must learn that its best customer is labor, that high wages brings for the products of capital a generous consumer. That when the laborer is well fed and clothed, his children instructed in our schools, and he has the blessings of a happy home, then he is contented and brings to his employment a strong arm, an intelligent head and loyal heart. Then indeed he is more to the copartnership with capital than the horse, iron or coal. He is then not a commodity, but a partner.

Before this co-operation is complete, the laborer has many things to learn. He must have the wisdom to know his own rights and the courage to maintain them; he must have the discernment to know the rights of others and the fairness to respect them.

Class hate must banish forever. There is no place in America for hate between the employer and employe, between the rich and the poor. When our forefathers built this republic, they built it strong enough for us all to stand upon. The banker who keeps our money safe has his place in the community. The lawyer that pleads our case and writes our will; the doctor who goes to the bedside of the little child and brings it back to life; the old gray-haired minister that stands at the baptismal font, at the marriage ceremony and at the open grave; the engineer with his hand on the throttle, in the storm and darkness of the night, guiding the train with its burden of humanity safely to its destination; the miner who goes down into the bowels of the earth to dig the coal that warms us in the winter and that converts water into steam to turn the countless arms of toil; the farmer in the fresh air and sunshine that raises the food to feed us; the man in the shop and the merchant at the counter; the rich and the poor; the high and the low. I thank God that the stars and stripes are broad enough to cover us all.

I have nothing but contempt for that demagogue who preaches a doctrine of hate between one class of our people and another. Let us uncover our heads while we listen to the words of the immortal Lincoln—the man of sorrow—who walked through the Gethsemane of his nation's woe, and who was the instrument under God to wipe away forever the stain of slavery from our fair land: "I would not tear down my neighbor's house, but rather build one of my own. The fact that some have become rich is proof that I might one day myself be rich."

Remember that this flower of the evolution of industrial equality will not open its petals to force. Anarchy, riot, mobs and bloodshed will not advance the cause of labor. And above all and supreme over all is the majesty of the law. He who lays his violent hands in infraction of his country's laws, insults its flag, dishonors that which protects his life, his home, his wife and children. Without obedience to law, there is chaos. The proudest and humblest, the richest and the poorest, must bow in humble submission to the law which is over all.

Co-operation of labor to be effective, must be moderate, honest and fair. The greatest progress of the near future will be in the elevation of the character of labor organizations themselves. Diffusion of intelligence will promote it. Courage and character in its leadership will promote it The relegation to the rear of its demagogues and false teachers will promote it. Already philosphers of economic thought are becoming its teachers and the leaders of labor are becoming their students. This is a hopeful sign and the beginning of the new dawn.

Its most powerful weapon is the ballot, "which executes the will of man, as the lightning executes the will of God." Organization has taken hold of political parties and given them what is called the machine. It is not evil of itself, except it gets into evil hands. Let the laborer study this machine that he may know how it should be controlled. It is not enough that he go to the ballot box to ratify the caucus of some political party, but he should go to the primary, and the convention, so that he shall be a determining factor in the choice of the rulers of his land, and of the laws that shall govern him. Men should be selected for public places, "whom the spoils of office cannot buy, men of honor, men who will not lie." The honest and active participation of the laboring man in politics is one of the greatest factors in industrial evolution.

The crescent promise of the twentieth century is the harmonious and fair partnership and co-operation of labor and capital. It is the heir of all the ages in the foremost files of time. "It is the genius of American institutions, in the fullness of time, to wipe the last painful stain from the brow of toil and to crown the toiler with the dignity, luster and honor of a full and perfect manhood."

In conclusion I will give you the toast of the twentieth century: Here's to labor and capital—the organization of each and the co-operation of both!

A quarter invested in THE INDEPENDENT'S "Want Columns" always brings results.

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If you ever contracted any blood disease you are never safe unless the virus or poison has been eradicated from the system. Have you any of the following symptoms? Sore throat, ulcers on the tongue or in the mouth, hair falling out, aching pains, itchiness of the skin, sores or blotches on the body eyes red and smart, dyspeptic stomach, sexual weakness—indications of the secondary stage. Don't ruin your system with the old fogy treatment—mercury and potash—which only suppresses the symptoms for a time only to break out again when happy in domestic life. Don't let quacks experiment on you. Our **New Method Treatment** is guaranteed to cure you. Our guarantees are backed by bank bonds, that the disease will never return. Thousands of patients have been already cured by our **New Method Treatment** for over 20 years. **No names used without written consent.**

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INDEPENDENT WANT COLUMNS

Articles lost and found, houses to let or desired, help wanted, situations wanted, real estate bulletins and kindred announcements are more certain to produce results if advertised under this head than by any other means. Copy must be left not later than 10 a. m. to insure insertion the same day. Three publications of not more than 4 printed lines for 25 cents.

WANTED.

COOK—Experienced cook, also second girl. Apply 63 Tremont St.

COOK—A colored cook. Inquire at 79 Clay street.

GIRL—An experienced girl for cooking and general house work; no baking or washing; good wages. Apply at Richelmer's bakery.

MEN to learn barber trade. Eight weeks prepares for $15 weekly position. Tools given each student, wages and experience in shops Saturdays. Positions guaranteed. Diplomas granted, particulars mailed free. Moler Barber College, Chicago, Ill.

MEN—Two respectable, sober young men to board and room. Inquire at residence of J. Wagner, No. 25 State St.

FOR RENT.

COTTAGE of 5 rooms, corner North and Third Sts., with large lot and fruit; family without children preferred. Inquire at E. Plum St. of E. H. Castleman.

EAST side of Bayliss property in East Main St.; possession given immediately. Apply to Mrs. B. McCue.

FURNISHED front room with all modern conveniences, including bath, 133 E. Oak.

HOUSE—Five-roomed house, centrally located. Inquire of David Griffith, 18 W. Cherry St.

HOUSE—Four-room house on Front St., near Main, very cheap. O. C. Volkmor, No. 10 S. Erie St.

ROOMS Two rooms suitable for light housekeeping, above Schworm's grocery; city water and gas. Apply to this office.

ROOMS—Three nice unfurnished rooms with all conveniences, pleasantly and centrally located. Address M. X., care Independent Co.

ROOMS—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping, with bath room, also gas. Inquire 57 S. Erie St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VAULT and cess pool cleaned. Leave order at Fetzer's blacksmith shop, North Erie street, or Chas. Swarm's. Farmers' Phone 426.

Drop a quarter in THE INDEPENDENT want columns and get what you want.

FOR SALE.

CHEAP—1 two horse coal wagon, 1 two-horse spring wagon, 1 cart, 1 open buggy and some harness. Inquire of T. C. Masters, Newman, Ohio.

HOUSE—Seven-room house on S. East St., all modern improvements and very convenient; cheap; terms easy. For information call at law office of Hemperly & Howells, 14 S. Erie St.

HOUSE—New 7-room house on Duncan St., $ 6.0; also 7 lots on Anderson street at $150 each. S Burd, over 7 East Main St

HOUSE Good 6-room house on Albright street, 2nd house off East South street. Price $2,200. S. Burd, over 7 East Main St.

HOUSE—The Casper Wenzel place, No. 77 Russell street, off Richville ave. Nine-roomed house, fruit and furnace cellar with good furnace, well and cistern; 2-acre lot with all kinds of choice fruit. Only $2,200. S. Burd, over 7 East Main St.

HOUSE AND LOT—On Washington ave., 2nd house west of B & O. R. R., convenient to Pocock and Rhodes glass factories, rolling mill and stone quarries; house has six rooms with city and cistern water; also small house on rear of lot. Will be sold cheap if sold soon. Inquire of F. L. Boerngen at Humberger's dry goods store.

LOTS—Three lots on State street, opposite the State street school, $500 each; two lots on North High street, $700 each; one lot corner High and Cherry streets, $1,000. Inquire of Chas. G. King, 29 South Erie St., corner of Charles.

LOTS—One lot 55x155 feet on Shriver St., nice location; two lots on Lincoln ave., large and level. Bammerlin Bros., piano manufacturers, Main and Factory Sts.

THREE good work horses, three dump carts, three sets cart harness, one two-horse wagon, one set two-horse wagon harness. Wetter Steel Sand Co.

LOST

CAMEO—A pink cameo, on Saturday, July 5, near center of town. Finder please return to this office.

PIANO COVER—A canvas piano cover out of moving van. Finder please return to Henry Weible and receive reward.

PIN—An O. S. U. pin. Finder leave at this office.

POCKETBOOK—On the street car going west. Finder will please return to Miss Anna Jarvis, 622 South Erie St.

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